

At page 8, lines 3-19, please replace the paragraph with the following:

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Laser pyrolysis has been performed generally with gas phase reactants. The use of exclusively gas phase reactants is somewhat limiting with respect to the types of precursor compounds that can be used. Thus, techniques have been developed to introduce aerosols containing reactant precursors into laser pyrolysis chambers. The aerosol atomizers can be broadly classified as ultrasonic atomizers, which use an ultrasonic transducer to form the aerosol, or as mechanical atomizers, which use energy from one or more flowing fluids (liquids, gases, or supercritical fluids) themselves to form the aerosol. Improved aerosol delivery apparatuses for reactant systems are described further in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/188,670, now U.S. Patent 6,193,936, filed on November 9, 1998, entitled "Reactant Delivery Apparatuses," incorporated herein by reference.

At page 13, line 23 to page 14, line 8, please replace the paragraph with the following:

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Aerosol generator 152 can operate based on a variety of principles. For example, the aerosol can be produced with an ultrasonic nozzle, with an electrostatic spray system, with a pressure-flow or simplex atomizer, with an effervescent atomizer or with a gas atomizer where liquid is forced under significant pressure through a small orifice and fractured into particles by a colliding gas stream. Suitable ultrasonic nozzles can include piezoelectric transducers. Ultrasonic nozzles with piezoelectric transducers and suitable broadband ultrasonic generators are available from Sono-Tek Corporation, Milton, NY, such as model 8700-120. Suitable aerosol generators are described further in copending and commonly assigned, U.S. Patent Application Serial No.

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09/188,670, now U.S. Patent 6,193,936 to Gardner et al., entitled "REACTANT DELIVERY APPARATUSES," incorporated herein by reference. Additional aerosol generators can be attached to junction 156 through other ports 162 such that additional aerosols can be generated in interior 158 for delivery into the reaction chamber.

At page 20, line 18 to page 21, line 2, please replace the paragraph with the following: (Note this paragraph was previously amended in the Amendment dated January 9, 2001.)

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An alternative design of a laser pyrolysis apparatus has been described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application No. 08/808,850 now U.S. Patent 5,958,348, entitled "Efficient Production of Particles by Chemical Reaction," incorporated herein by reference. This alternative design is intended to facilitate production of commercial quantities of particles by laser pyrolysis. The reaction chamber is elongated along the laser beam in a dimension perpendicular to the reactant stream to provide for an increase in the throughput of reactants and products. The original design of the apparatus was based on the introduction of purely gaseous reactants. Alternative embodiments for the introduction of an aerosol into an elongated reaction chamber is described in copending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent application serial No. 09/188,670 to Gardner et al., filed on November 9, 1998, now U.S. Patent 6,193,936, entitled "Reactant Delivery Apparatuses," incorporated herein by reference.

At page 22, lines 7-30, please replace the paragraph with the following:

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The improved apparatus includes a collection system to remove the nanoparticles from the molecular stream. The collection system can be designed to collect a large quantity of particles without terminating production or, preferably, to run in continuous production by